§47.130

- (b) EPA shall give priority to those proposals which will develop:
- (1) A new or significantly improved environmental education practice, method, or technique;

(2) An environmental education practice, method, or technique which may have wide application;

- (3) An environmental education practice, method, or technique which addresses a skill or scientific field identified as a priority in the report which will be developed within two years of enactment pursuant to section 9(d) of the Act; and
- (4) An environmental education practice, method, or technique which addresses an environmental issue which, in the judgment of EPA, is of a high priority.

§ 47.130 Performance of grant.

- (a) Each project shall be performed by the recipient, or by a person satisfactory to the recipient and to the EPA. Workplans shall accompany all applications, shall identify who will be performing activities, and shall be approved by EPA prior to funding.
- (b) Budget periods normally will not exceed one year. Project periods may be longer, and additional funding may be awarded for continuations.
- (c) Procurement procedures, which are found in 40 CFR part 33 for all recipients other than State and local governments. Procurement procedures for State and local governments are described in 40 CFR part 31. These procedures include provisions for small purchase procedures.

§ 47.135 Disputes.

Disputes arising under these grants shall be governed by 40 CFR 30.1200 for recipients other than State and local governments and 40 CFR 31.70 for State and local governments.

PART 49—TRIBAL CLEAN AIR ACT AUTHORITY

Sec.

49.1 Program overview.

same manner as States.

49.2 Definitions.

49.3 General Tribal Clean Air Act authority.49.4 Clean Air Act provisions for which it is not appropriate to treat tribes in the

- 49.5 Tribal requests for additional Clean Air Act provisions for which it is not appropriate to treat tribes in the same manner as States.
- 49.6 Tribal eligibility requirements.
- 49.7 Request by an Indian tribe for eligibility determination and Clean Air Act program approval.
- 49.8 Provisions for tribal criminal enforcement authority.
- 49.9 EPA review of tribal Clean Air Act applications.
- 49.10 EPA review of State Clean Air Act programs.
- 49.11 Actions under section 301(d)(4) authority.
- 49.22 Federal implementation plan for Tricities landfill, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

SOURCE: 63 FR 7271, Feb. 12, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

§49.1 Program overview.

(a) The regulations in this part identify those provisions of the Clean Air Act (Act) for which Indian tribes are or may be treated in the same manner as States. In general, these regulations authorize eligible tribes to have the same rights and responsibilities as States under the Clean Air Act and authorize EPA approval of tribal air quality programs meeting the applicable minimum requirements of the Act.

(b) Nothing in this part shall prevent an Indian tribe from establishing additional or more stringent air quality protection requirements not inconsistent with the Act.

§ 49.2 Definitions.

(a) Clean Air Act or Act means those statutory provisions in the United States Code at 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

(b) Federal Indian Reservation, İndian Reservation or Reservation means all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation.

(c) Indian tribe or tribe means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village, which is federally recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.